it is difficult to say whether *Brauneria paradoxa* Norton should be regarded as a distinct species or only as a variety of the former. If the latter view is taken it will afford a good opportunity for someone to make a new combination. For the present it seems to the writer safer to maintain both species. More information is also needed to determine the range of the two plants. The label on the type specimen in the herbarium of the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences bears the notation in Nuttall's handwriting: "R. atrorubens. * Ark. Same from N. Carol. Nutt." The asterisk was the author's indication that he considered it a new species. After the published description of *Rudbeckia atrorubens* the habitat or range is given as: "In the plains of Arkansas, and also Georgia, from whence I have received roots from my indefatigable friend, Dr. W. J. Wray." But no material of this species has turned up from the Southeastern States in recent years so far as I can discover, nor is it credited to that region in Small's Flora or in other recent treatments.

In the original description of *Brauneria paradoxa* the author cites a specimen collected by Lindheimer in Texas, but I have never seen it outside of the Ozark region, where it is restricted to glades, usually on magnesian limestone, and where unusual ecological conditions prevail.

This note is written in the hope of eliciting further information about both of the plants under discussion.

Arnold Arboretum.

A NEW IRIS FROM CALIFORNIA

Robert C. Foster

In the unidentified material of *Iris* in the Gray Herbarium two sheets of the same species have been found, belonging to the section *Apogon*, subsection *Californicae*. Upon comparison with the types of several species of this group and characteristic material of the remaining members, differences are apparent, so distinct as to warrant the addition of a new species to the subsection.

Iris **Thompsonii**, spec. nov., planta caespitosa; rhizoma gracilis, plus minusve 1 cm. diametro, vadosa crescente; folia pauca, linearia, acuta, ad 30–35 cm. longe, caule excedentia, 3–5 mm. lata, nervis prominentibus, subglaucescentia; caulis simplex, 10–25 cm. altus, 2–3 foliis angustatis, reductis, ½–⅔ liberis, ornatus; spathae valvae

parum inaequilongae, 1–2-fl., subcarinatae, anguste lanceolatae, herbaceae, 3½–5 cm. longae, 6–9 mm. latae; pedicelli plus minusve 12 mm. longi, primus quam secundus brevior; ovarium 1–2 cm. longum, ad basim apicemque aeque fastigatum, gradatim in tubum praeteriens; perianthii tubus linearis, plus minusve 13 mm. longus; perianthii segmenta exteriora oblanceolato-spathulata, lamina in unguem gradatim attenuata, apice obtuse rotundata, coeruleo-purpurea, 35–38 mm. longa, 10–13 mm. lata; segmenta interiora angustiora, oblanceolato-spathulata, apice obtusa, 32–38 mm. longa, plus minusve 7 mm. lata; styli rami 2 cm. longi; cristae quam styli rami breviores, subquadrato-triangulae, non lineares, distincte crenatae, 7–10 mm. longae; stigma triangulare, acutum; filamenta circa 8 mm. longa, antheris aequilongis; capsula immatura, sed 25 mm. longa, abrupte ad rostratam fastigata; semina non visa. Northwest California and southwest Oregon. CALIFORNIA: Del Norte Co.: Douglas Park, semi-open slopes ½ mile from the Smith River, about 500 ft. alt., June 5–7, 1928, *J. W. Thompson*, no. 4510 (TYPE, in Gray Herb.). OREGON: Curry Co.: summit of Pistol River Mtn., June 5, 1928, *J. W. Thompson*, no. 4547a.

This distinct and charming little species I am happy to name for its discoverer, Mr. J. W. Thompson, of Seattle, Washington, who has been kind enough to permit me to see additional material of it, and to send me notes upon its habitat. According to him, it is a "handsome, deep blue species, densely cespitose," found in a region "on the edge of the coast redwoods, *Sequoia sempervirens*." Closely associated with it are *Arctostaphylos*, and *Pyrola dentata*. In addition to the type in the Gray Herbarium, sheets have been seen from the United States National Herbarium, the Herbarium of the Missouri Botanical Garden, and the herbarium of the collector, Mr. Thompson. These may be designated as co-types.

It is unlikely that *I. Thompsonii* will be confused with any other member of the *Californicae*, except, perhaps, its nearest relative, *I. innominata* Henderson, from which it differs in the following respects: shorter perianth-tube, more narrowly lanceolate spathes, cauline leaves free for a greater portion of their length, perianth-segments smaller, slighter, more nearly spatulate, and filaments and anthers equal in length. From typical *I. macrosiphon* Torr., it differs in having longer stems, with longer and narrower cauline leaves, narrower and less glaucous leaves, much shorter and broader spathe-valves, shorter perianth-tube (about one-third the length of the other), smaller flowers, shorter style-branches, and larger style-crests.

Photo. E. C. Ogden

SOLIDAGO MULTIRADIATA: FIG. 1, plant, × 1, from Labrador. S. MULTIRADIATA, var. PARVICEPS: FIG. 2, TYPE, × 1.